by the Barge Office officials on Ellis Island.

The committee consisted of Special Inspector Richard K. Campbell and Commissioner of Immigration John J. S. Rodgers. It made its report to the Secretary of the Treasury on June 2, and stated that it believed that the success of any recommendations it could make or that could be made, having for their purpose a correct administration of the New York immigrant station, would be dependent upon the discharge of the present Assistant Commissioner, Edward F. McSweeney, and of those officials who have accepted bribes and those whose conduct toward the immigrants and toward other immigration officials has been open to censure. The officials whose removal is thus recommended are John Lederhilger, Thomas P. Brennan, Thomas Burke, Emil Auspitz, Frank P. McDonnell, A. A. Vanderhoef, John N. Kilroy, J. Ross Stewart, Karl E. Kumpff, Albert Wank and Immigrant Inspector and Legal Adviser Lorenzo Ullo. The committee reports that it entertains serious doubts a to whether the names of Edward B. Holman and Sven A. Smith should not be included in

The report itself, the committee says, could not include the revolting testimony taken down by the official stenographer in regard to brutal indignities to female immigrants. The testibe printed in a newspaper. In calling the ttention of Secretary Gage to this testimony the report says that Chief of the Registry Division Lederhilger accompanies his investigations in the case of women with "every inci dent of coarse language and rude physical examination of person within the resource of impure imagination and unchecked power." The committee charges that not only did it

labor under the greatest difficulties in obtaining information as to the conduct of the Barge Office from Assistant Commissioner McSweeney himself, but that all his subordinates to whom the testimony shows he has granted special favors aided in every way his efforts to intimidate witnesses and to prevent the object for which the committee went to New York, and in many instances and to a great extent were successful. The report comments unfavorably on the presence of Assistant Secretary Taylor during the first ten days of the investigation, and says it operated as a deterrent fled freely. The steamship agents declined positively in some instances to give testimony under oath regarding abuses, intimating that it would be impolitio on their part to incur he ill will of an official who might retain his place notwithstanding the investigation. The testimony taken by the commission

comprises 2,240 typewritten pages. Before suming up the result of its investigations the committee save that it seems incredible that the administration of immigration affairs at New York could have been characterized by more uncertainty, irregularity, delay, prejudice and favoritism and downright corruption than appear to characterize it now, although Assistant Commissioner McSweeney testified that the present condition was very much better than a year ago. The recommendations made by the committee are as follows:

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"As a general recommendation your committopted and kept conspicuously in view at the New York immigrant station, defining the limitations of authority of each division or branch of the service, the conditions under which the agents of all interests other than the immigration service shall have access to the building, for the control of the various privilege holders and for the guidance and protection of applicants on behalf of detained

"Your committee, with a view to preventing abuses referred to in this report, in connection with furnishing immigrants inland transportation, consulted with the chief representatives of transportation interests in New York who were accessible to it, with a view of securing information that would enable it to make suitable recommendations in this regard, but up to the date of making this report the said representatives have not fulfilled their promise to supply your committee with the desired information.

"But it is obvious that at once interpreters should be employed to translate all the languages of immigrants arriving at the port of New York, and that as soon as practicabl the official force should be increased so as to insure the prompt and efficient inspection which the laws and regulations demand."

BRIBERY CHARGED AT THE START.

The report then takes up the details of Barge Office methods in regular order, beginning with the arrival, and ending with the final landing or deportation of immigrants. As to the boarding division, it says: "The first step is what is known as the Board-

"The first step is what is known as the Boarding Division, whose inspectors and assistants, in addition to meeting the incoming vessels and going aboard to examine cabin passengers, are assigned to duty on the docks of the various steamship lines. It is customary for them to discharge American citizens at once, and thus avoid the necessity and delay which would arise from taking them with the alien immigrants to the station at the Barge Office.

The boarding officer apparently has absolute authority to determine for himself the validity of an immigrant's claimed American citizenship. So absolute is the authority of the boarding officer upon this point that your committee was not surprised to find evidence that such authority is abused, and this abuse was shown both in the discharge of alien immigrants for a money consideration and by orders from the Commissioner.

In regard to the landing of aliens on the dock for a money consideration, reference is made particularly to the case shown in an exhibit, in view of the contents of which and other testimony upon the same point against him, above referred to, it is recommended that Albert Wank, Assistant Immigrant Inspector, who appears to have made most of such discharges, be dismissed from the service."

Albert Wank, Assistant Immigrant Inspector, who appears to have made most of such discharges, be dismissed from the service.

Regarding the treatment of immigrants in hospital, the report says:

"Instances are given in which alien immigrants who are clearly and unquestionably entitled to land, are nevertheless sent to hospital for slight physical injuries, such as a knife wound of the hand, and whose friends, upon the release of such immigrant, refuse to pay the cost of his medical treatment, since they could themselves have cared for such immigrant at less expense, had he been discharged to them.

THE BARGE OFFICE ABUSES.

DETAILS OF THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Bribery, Indignities to Women and Conspiracy Against the Washington Authorities Some of the Accusations—The Removal of Assistant Commissioner McSweeney and Dozen Employees Recommended—Abuses of Power and Violations of Law Alleged.

Washington, June 30.—Corruption, bribery, brutal indignities to women, conspiracy against the authorities at Washington and in general a state of affairs which seems almost incredible are all charged in the report of the investigating committee which sat in New York for more than two months last spring to examine witnesses and study the methods of administering the Immigration laws followed by the Barge Office officials on Ellis Island.

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The committee of the Committee in the progress of the immigrant is that of being examined by the estregistry clerk and in the judgment of the committee the good of the service requires that his services be dispensed with.

"The chet of some Emil Auspitz, of whose rough and brutal treatment of immigrants and profane language many witnesses testified, and in the judgment of the committee the good of the service requires that his services be dispensed with.

"The next stage in the progress of the immigrant is that of being examined by the registry clerk in its examination your committee ascertained that this division absorbs practically the whole work of inspection. Examined the committee ascertained that this division absorbs practically the whole work of inspection. Examined the committee the committee the committee the seamination your committee ascertained that this division absorbs practically the whole work of inspection. Examined the committee the committee the committee that this stantion your committee ascertained that this division abs

making an additional inspection and furthermore that this situation is aggravated by taking the best registry clerks for duty on Boards of Special Inquiry.

"The chief of said division claims to have repeatedly called the attention of the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner to the incapacity and prejudice of the registry clerks under his charge, but without any effort made, so far as he knows, to amend this serious defect in the official personnel of the station. As might reasonably be anticipated from the above-described condition, a large exercise of authority has been assumed by the chief of said division, and in no one detail of the administration at that station did your committee find a more grievous of persistent abuse of authority than in the arbitrary and autocratio methods of the chief clerk of this division, conduct which, from the teatimony referred to herein, was almost without exception approved and sustained by the executive office. In fact, your committee believes that it is not the Registry Division, but its chief, who admits 87 per cent, or whatever may be the correct proportion, of those nominally disposed of by the registry clerks.

"As a further evidence of the estimation in which the chief of the Registry Division is held by the Commissioner, it may be noted that he enjoys the unique privilege not accorded to any other official at the station, of himself keeping a private record of his time of presence and absence at the Barge Office, with such reasons for the latter as he may choose to assign, and prior to Feb. 1, 1900, no record was kept of the absences of the chief of the Registry Division and much testimony was given by various witnesses to show that Mr. Lederhilger's authority was absolute, in some instances exceeding that of the Assistant Commissioner. This is shown more especially in the marking of the manifests of allen immigrants by the said Lederhilger. These manifests go first into his hand and in all cases in which he sees fit to do so he marks the word 'Hold' opposite

LEDERHILDER'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER.

"The reason given for such action is that the chief clerk holds letters or telegrams for such persons or has information touching the right of such immigrants to land, or has personal reasons to suspect that they are not what they profess to be on the manifest, or that the address given by them indicates, in the cases of women, that they are persons of loose or immoral character, but Mr. Lederhilger admits that such information might be conveyed at once to the registry clerk, who uses the manifest in making the examination of the immigrants, and it is clear that the word 'Hold might be accompanied by some explanatory words, as 'for telegram' or 'for money.' The necessity for some such explanation is obvious, since the uniform testimony of the registry clerks is to the effect this action on the part of Mr. Lederhilger deprives them of all authority to make any examination of immigrants. LEDERHILGER'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER. of Mr. Ledernliger deprives them of all authority to make any examination of immigrants opposite whose name the word 'Hold' has been written, and imposes upon them, by the instructions that they had received repeatedly, the duty of sending all such immigrants into a separate inclosure called the 'centre' for the said chief clerk's individual inspection.

re for the said chief clerk's individual inspection.

"Such a practice nullifies the provisions of section 8 of the act approved March 3, 1891, and section 5 of the act approved March 3, 1893, so far as all the registry clerks are concerned except the administrative chief, who is also an inspector, and enables the latter to appropriate to himself as regards inspection of immigrants an authority far surpassing that of any other official engaged in the administration of the immigration laws.

"This arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the said chief is not confined to the foregoing class of cases, but he constantly, without assigning reasons to the registry clerks, orders them to send other immigrants than those whom he has marked 'Hold' to the separate compartment above referred to, and against the protests of the clerks and, equally without the assignment of any reason therefor, directs that many immigrants, particularly Orientals, all of whom he regards as undesirable, to be made 'S. I.'—that is, that these letters be placed on the card which is furnished to immigrants who are destined for special inquiry.

"The steamship companies claim that such

"The steamship companies claim that such wholesale detentions have had the effect of largely increasing the bills for maintenance expenses of immigrants which are paid by the said companies, in confirmation of which they present tabulated statements which accompany the testimony, and one of which that of the White Star Line, shows an increase from 1893 to 1898 in the said expense per capita of the immigrants actually brought in on said line of sixfold, and this although that line is said to bring the best class of immigrants. It does not seem out of place to interject here allusion to very general testimony regarding the reforms at the Barge Office since the aiting of your committee for the purpose of showing that reform in this respect is very marked. Thus, the agent of the Fabre Line stated that for the steamship Massilla, arrived at New York in March, 1899, with 442 passengers, he was your maintenance bills on account of said passengers amounting to \$183.23, whereas the Chateau Yquem, arriving in March, 1900, with 407 passengers, incurred expense for maintenance thereof amounting to \$90.25, and again the steamship Patria, arrived in February, 1899, with \$32 passengers, for whom the maintenance bill was \$161.75, whereas the Massilia arrived in March, 1900, with \$407 passengers, incurred a bill of only \$170.10, and furthermore, to continue the comparison to a period just antedating the sitting of your committee, the said agent reported that the Patria arrived in January, 1900, with 346 passengers, for whom the bill was \$150.10, and the Massilia in March 1899, and the corresponding period for the current year is emphasized by the fact that the new contract rates of the restaurant privilege holder in effect since the beginning of the current fiscal year are 30 per cent. lower than they were prior to the last mentioned date.

BRUTALITY TO WOMEN.

"Returning to the classes of immigrants

new contract rates of the restaurant privilege holder in effect since the beginning of the current fiscal year are 30 per cent. lower than they were prior to the last mentioned date.

BRUTALITY TO WOMEN.

"Returning to the classes of immigrants held for the individual inspection of the chief of the Registry Division, one such class consists of women whom he suspects of being of immoral character and who are principally French women and girls and those female immigrants whose youth or good looks awaken his fears that they may fall into bad company. Although there is no express provision to that effect, it may not appear to be out of harmony with the spirit and purpose of the Immigration laws to refuse admission to women of loose character, whose pursuit suggests the probability of their ultimately becoming public charges, but admitting the propriety of an endeavor to detect and as far as possible exclude women of immoral character your committee can find no palliation for the wholesale censorship exercised by Chief Lederhilger on the morals of female immigrants. True, the law expressly forbids the importation of women for immoral purposes though, as stated above, there is nothing to prevent the voluntary migration of such women to this country, and your committee cannot too strongly reprobate the wholesale detention, upon the slenderest evidence, or none at all except the mere suspicion of the said chief clerk, accompanied, as such detentions are, by examinations mortifying alike to the immigrants subjected thereto and to the other official, witnesses thereof, and powerless to prevent them, disgraceful on the part of the official conducting them and scandalous to the Administration permitting them. Moreover, the official who conducts this examination, though it appears from the testimony that prior to his appointment to his position, examinations of female immigrants were made by the matrons, is the said chief of the Registry Division, who accompanies his investigation by every incidex and some and scandalous to

violation of the rules, can only be assigned to some mercenary motive, and this conclusion passes beyond the stage of surmise and becomes almost a certainty, in view of the fact that he only discharges in this way immigrants des-tined to remote points in the Far West along the Pacific slope.

almost a certainty, in view of the fact that he only discharges in this way immigrants destined to remote points in the Far West along the Pacific slope.

The person through whom most of this business is transacted by the Chief of the Registry Division is one Henry Heyns, whose ostensible business on the floor of the Barge Office is that of a representative of Mr. Peter McDonnell, the agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, as will be seen by the indorsement of discharge to him on the various detention cards submitted herewith. Your attention is particularly directed to the testimony, from which it appears that Heyns informed a witness that one Teschner, an official of the Registry Division, and Nelson, an employee of the Railroad Division (who is not an immigration official); each expected to get \$2 commission on the transportation in a certain case, and therefore the said Heyns did not consider it worth while to bother with the immigrant.

Lederhilger is accused of interfering with the Contract Labor Bureau in certain cases. The report says:

"The inducement thereto appears in this case, as in others hereintofors mentioned, as the agencies through which he works are the same and the destinations of the immigrants are equally remote, to be the opportunity of securing a commission on the railroad tickets furnished immigrants thus discharged. As evidence of this there is submitted Exhibit X-12, which gives in detail a report of the discharge by Mr. Lederhilger's indorsement on the cards, were destined to an address in Brooklyn, which proved to be fictitious and the other two in 100 Greenwich street, the address of one, F. Sakser & Co., who is engaged in securing railroad tickets for immigrants. All four of the immigrants, as it appears from the said report, were on the following day taken to the office of Mr. Peter McDonnell, the agent of the Old Dominion Line, were supplied with tickets by him to different addresses in Colorado and left that afternoon on a steamship of the said line, for their destinations

immigrants bound for remote routes is thus described:

"This plan was, in brief, for immigrants to state that their ultimate destination was New York city, and at the same time they were furnished with small American flags, to be pinned on the lapels of their coats, by which they were identified upon arrival by those persons who were to supply their railroad fare. That Mr. Lederhilger was aware of this scheme is shown by the fact that the four immigrants in one case each wore a small American flag pinned to his coat; that they were held by Mr. Lederhilger in the usual way by marking 'Rold' on the manifest, that there was no reason for their detention by him, and that he discharged two of them to go directly, as his indorsements show, to the office of F. Sakser & Co., through whose agents abroad the scheme above described was carried into effect, and it appears from the testimony that the said chief registry derk was on intimate terms with F. Sakser & Co., 100 Greenwich street, until recently, when a rupture occurred between them in consequence of said Sakser publishing in his newspaper an advertisement to the effect that he (Sakser) had facilities for reaching immigrants on arrival at New York and enabling them to proceed to their destination.

on arrival at New York and enabling them to proceed to their destination.

"As might naturally be expected from an official clothed with such absolute power, Mr. Lederhilger is insolent, overbearing, dic atorial and cruel to his subordinate officers, and is jealous and resentful in his bearing toward those over whom he cannot legitimately exercise control, constantly seeking to have the latter subordinated to his authority, and sometimes with the assistance of the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner. One official who was recently appointed an interpreter for the Contract Labor Bureau was, without reason so far as your committee is aware, transferred at Mr. Lederhilger's instance by the Assistant Commissioner to the Registry Division. When the official objected to his assignment to duty not properly within the sphere of an interpreter and claimed that such assignment was in violation of the spirit of civil service reform Mr. Lederhilger replied, 'Damn the civil service rules and regulations. I am your boss and you got to do what I want; if you don't like it, you can get out, and when first appointed he announced to his subordinates, 'Anybody who is not with me is against me and I will fix them.' proceed to their destination.

Anybody who is not with me is against me and
I will fix them.

"On one occasion one of the registry clerks
applied to him for permission to go to his home,
exhibiting a telegram announcing that his
child was very ill, but Mr. Lederhiker refused,
and the clerk then applied to the Assistant
Commissioner, who told him that the telegram
looked like a fake, refusing to reverse Mr.
Lederhiger's action, and the registry clerk
was compelled to remain until the close of business and uron arrival home his child was dead,
and throughout the testimony will be found
evidence of the unchecked tyranny that this
indulged official exercises toward the unfortunate officers who are placed under his charge."
Of the Boards of Special Inquiry the report
says:

graphic notes of proceedings before the board were written out in longhand and constituted the record required by law to be kept of the testimony touching an immigrant's right to land. Since that time, also for the alleged reason that the supply of stenographers is insufficient, only a brief syllabus of the case is transcribed, the testimony remaining in stenographic characters, which it is difficult for other stenographers than those who wrote them to decipher and which no person other than a stenographer can rend. This cuts off the friends and attorneys of immigrants from information to which they are entitled, and hence the practice has a risen of charging attorneys for transcripts of the evidence, which are prepared by the secretaries after office hours. Your committee feels that, for reasons which are obvious, the stenographic notes of proceedings should be written out in full, in every case in duplicate, one copy to be used as part of the records for permaneut file and the other to be furnished to the immigrant or those who appear in his behalf."

BEENNAN'S FOWERS AND CHANCES.

records for permanent file and the other to be furnished to the immigrant or those who appear in his behalf."

BRENNAN'S POWERS AND CHANCES.

Of the Information Bureau the report says:
"Besides being the gateway for the friends and relatives of the immigrants as well as for those who desire to gain access for their own purposes, this division is also the exit for immigrants whose destination is New York city or its suburbs, the chief of said division acting as the only permanent discharging officer from what is known as the New York pen, though he is assisted in rotation in the performance of this duty by the different registry clerks for a part of the time, greater or less as the exigencies of registration may permit. Your attention is particularly directed to the fact that the registry clerks serve for but a short time, and in alternation, a plan that was adopted, according to the testimony of Chief Registry Clerk Lederhilger and the Assistant Commissioner, in consequence of the continual reports which reached the former's ears that bribes were accepted in the Information Division for the release of immigrants detained in the New York pen; and although such reports have continued since the inauguration of the plan, without abatement, neither of the said officials has ever considered the expediency of changing the permanent officer making such discharges, Assistant Inspector Thomas Brennan, in whom they both express entire confidence.

"Your committee finds, not with standing the trust reposed in the head of this division—Assistant Inspector Brennan—that the most continuous and flagrant bribe taking is practised by him and his subordinates, with the exception of the clerk, Miss Prokupek, and apparently of the registry clerks who assist Inspector Brennan in discharging as described above. Bes.des the general charges of bribe taking against officers in this division, Inspector Brennan and his subordinates, Gateman Vanderhoef and Messengers Kumpff, McDonnell and Vilroy have been identified by the persons from who

with him.

"Your committee is further of the opinion that, through the agency of Inspector Brennan, immigrants estensibly destined to New York, but really going to remote points, are discharged as stated when considering the Registry Division, to agents, who secure transportation for them principally over lines represented by Mr. Peter McDonnell, and in support of this principal submits the accompanying detention pinion submits the accompanying detention

opinion submits the accompanying detention cards.

"So far as your committee has been able to obtain proof, the bribe taken referred to is principally from the friends, &c., of immigrants desiring to gain access to the station, it appearing that a regular admission fee is paid, and that those who do not offer such fee voluntarily on applying for admission, or who do not follow the example of others who before their eyes gain admission by such means, are driven back by the officials insaid division with threats, and sometimes with blows, in which laudable effort to enforce the Federal laws they are assisted by policemen on duty outside.

"Before leaving this subject, your committee suggests the obvious propriety of assigning to

upon telephone orders from any one in the executive office, bring back immigrants from the docks of the different lines, whither such immigrants have been taken for deportation, regardless of the written orders upon which they were acting; that the receipts given by the agents of the steamship companies for immigrants delivered by such deporting officers to them are sometimes not signed, usually only initialled, the number on the receipt marked in with pencil or changed; the names of such immigrants on the page above the receipt are frequently scored out with a pencil; that immigrants are delivered frequently the evening before the vessel sails, no deporting officer remaining to see that they do not escape, and in other respects a great laxity prevails at this final and most important stage, swidence being offered to show that probably immigrants are released and persons who desire to go abroad at the expense of the steamship companies are substituted for the former.

M'SWEENEY'S AUTOCRATIC RULE.

M'SWEENEY'S AUTOCRATIC RULE.

"Over all these various divisions is the executive office, consisting of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, four clerks, three messengers, the treasurer, Lawrence P. Lee, and presumably the legal counsel, Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, who has the official designation of Immigrant Inspector and is paid a salary of \$3.000 per annum. The head of this office is of course, nominally, the Commissioner, but all the evidence goes to show that the actual administration is in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner, Edward F. McSweeney, the Commissioner would have to seek information as to the details of the administration from his assistant.

commissioner would have to seek information as to the details of the administration from his assistant.

"In general, it may be said, that the whole tendency of the administration since the incumbency of the present Commissioner has been to concentrate authority in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner and certain of his subordinates, such as Mr. Lederhilger of the Revistry Division and Mr. Brennan of the Information Division, and some of the members of the regular Board of Special Inquiry. It remains to show what effect the assumption of power has upon the Boards of Special Inquiry. These boards are selected unif-rmly by the Assistant Commissioner, who has the power, which he freely exercises to change the member hip thereof as he may see fit. Moreover, he frequently sends messages to the board and in some cases appears before it personally, making suggestions which are in effect instructions, for which he orally assures them of his purpose in no wise to interfere in their action, many members who have taken him at his word and acted Independently have been subjected to criticism, reproof and withdrawal from board duty by him. Some of these cases are of such a flagrant nature that your committee believes it proper to briefly advert to them in this report.

"Two passengers from Italy, Francesco An-

a fingrant nature that your committee believes it proper to briefly advert to them in this report. Two passengers from Italy, Francesco Angelica and wife, who arrived per steamship Massilia on March 10, 1898, were detained and taken before the beard the following day because they had not been manifested in accordance with law. These passengers thereupon presented proof that was satisfactory to the board that they were citizens of the United States, and were accordingly admitted by the unanimous vote of said board. Soon after, they were brought back and the chairman of the board that the Commissioner had instructed him to direct the board to reverse its finding, which the board, with one exception (Inspector Robert Watchern), obeyed, the latter declaring that he would recognize no instructions which would compel him to exclude American citizens, and asking that his protest be made a matter of record. Subsequently Mr. Watchern, in company with another member of the board, was called into the Commissioner, and after some debate the latter informed the two members of the board that he would fix the matter all right if left to him. The matter appears to have been 'fixed' by a false entry on the detention card of the immigrants, as well as on the minutes, to the effect that the decision of the board was that said passengers should be admitted when fine was paid, and they were duly permitted to land. It needs no argument to show that such a decision was absurd, for the steamship company cannot be fined for failure to manifest citizens of this country, and although the steamship company paid the duly permitted to land. It needs no argument to show that such a decision was absurd, for the steamship company cannot be fined for failure to manifest citizens of this country, and although the steamship company paid the fine under protest on the said 11th day of March 1888, the Commissioner evidently saw the absurdity of such action, for subsequently, in August of the same year, the fine collected in this case was returned to the steamship company. To lend color, however, to the reputed decision 'admitted when fine is paid,' Mr. Lederhilger's assistant chief, Registry Clerk John Raczkiawicz, prepared a supplementary manifest in which he described the passengers as of Italian nationality as appears, with the other facts above recited, from exhibit X-9 and it seems to your committee that if the statement in said manifest was true as to the nationality of said passengers, be fines should not have been remitted as the failure to manifest, in such case, was a violation of the law. As a result of his independence, apparently, Inspector Watchorn, who prior to that time had been a member of the regular board, and an efficient one, was dropped from board duty and has not been so employed since.

INSPECTOR ELLIS DISCIPLINED. all of whom he regards as undesirable, to be made 'S. I.'—that is, that these letters be placed on the card which is furnished to immigrants of the board of Special Inquiry the report who are destined for special inquiry.

The steamship companies claim that such wholesale detentions have had the effect of largely increasing the bills for maintenance expenses of immigrants industed the unchecked tyranny that this indused the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the board of the Boards of Special Inquiry the report says:

Until within the past two years the stenogram of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that this indused official exercises toward the unfortunate of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that the search of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that the search of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that the search of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that the search of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that the search of the providence of the unchecked tyranny that the providenc agent of the Austro-Hungarian Society, with respectable families, one at 154 Lewis avenue. Brooklyn, and the other with Mrs. Kate Alton, at 516 Gates avenue, same city. When the Assistant Commissioner learned of the action of the board he came into the board room and used violent language to the board members, and when Inspector Ellis informed him that he had done what he had considered his duty the Assistant Commissioner told him that he did not seem to know his duty, and departing in angers at and had the two gris arrested and brought back to the Barge Office, where they were again brought before a board which admitted them, many persone by that time having heard of the case through a newspaper report of it and manifesting an active interest in behalf of the two girls. The Assistant Commissioner claimed that it was a discourtesy to him after he had reported his conclusion to the board in that case, and their action was such that he could not approve it. Inspector Ellis was immediately relieved from board duty and assigned to work for which he was ill-fitted physically, and some months later he died of rheumatism, from which he was suffering.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST WASHINGTON.

physically, and some months later he died of rheumatism, from which he was suffering.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST WASHINGTON.

'In furthur illustration of the same point your committee directs attention to the case of Immigrant inspector O. I. Converse, who has for several years acted as a trusted member of the regular Board of Special Inquiry. This officer is an old soldier, and suffers from a wound which necessitates the occasional use of an opiate. Possibly the result of this remedy may affect the usefulness of Inspector Converse, though your committee has been unable to secure evidence other than that of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, in support of this view, those with whom Inspector Converse has been associated on board duty uniformly stating that he is, in their experience, both intelligent and in a fit condition at all times to perform his duties. Be this as it may, the Assistant Commissioner has been aware of this use of a drug by Inspector Converse for four or five years and has retained him during that time as a trusted member of the Board of Special Inquiry, frequently acting as chairman, until some time during September of last year, at which time Commissioner Fitchie first learned of the alleged unfitness of Inspector Converse. By a singular coincidence the Assistant Commissioner called upon Inspector Converse at about the same time, to wit, Sentember, 1999, at his place of res dence, and made to the latter a proposition by which the Assistant Commissioner was to secure the support of the two Senators, Messrs. Chandler and Gallinger, from Inspector Converse's State, and then inaugurate, to use his own words, a policy of requiring the Bureau of Immigration at Washington Powderly, Larned, Campbell and company, on a red hot stove.

'Inspector Converse positively refused to enter into such an alliance, and from that time, which was contemporaneous with Commissioner Fitchie's knowledge of the said inspector's alleged weakness, as above stated, the Assistant Commissioner be so considered, for the CONSPIRACY AGAINST WASHINGTON.

interest of such an interest seed and interest in which seed and interest seed and interest seed and interest in seed and interest in seed and interest in seed and interest seed and interest in seed STEAMSHIP COMPANIES COMPLAIN

met with, in their intercourse with the Assistant Commissioner, such utter disregard of their request for amendment of existing evils that they have since the sitting of your committee, resolved to act in unison and refer all complaints directly to the bureau at Washington, and such complaint has actually thus been made.

ARBITRARY REJECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

plaint has actually thus been made.

ARBITRARY REJECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

"It appears in the evidence also that it is a common practice of the Assistant Commissioner and the chief of the Registry division, who is regarded as his lieutenant, to punish such steamship lines as incur their displeasure, by detaining immigrants arriving thereon, either unnecessarily or for an undue length of time. This same species of petty revenge is exercised against agents of some of the steamship companies, the representatives of some of the charitable societies and religious organizations, and other individuals whose interests take them to the Barge Office for various purposes, if these persons resist the authority of the Assistant Commissioner in attempting to secure what they consider to be their rights. And even where settlement of some personal grudge does not control the action of the Assistant Commissioner and his agents, he is governed by prejudices for and against certain races and classes of immigrants. Thus, he has issued orders to obstruct in every way the landing of all Oriental Immigrants, and even informed the agent, Mr. Treyvoux of the French Line, that he should not bring Orientals to this country, as he would not permit them to land. This prejudice is exhibited also in the examination of French women with his permission, if not under his orders, by the Chief of the Registry Division, as herein before recited. With varying degrees of severity it appear also against other races, while preference equally strong it exhibited in behalf of certain races whom the Assistant Commissioner considers desirable.

"The representatives of the societies who have

whom the Assistant Commissioner considers desirable.

"The representatives of the societies who have access to the Barge Office, ostensibly for charitable and religious purposes, also meet with a similar discrimination—some hardly meeting with common civility, while others are permitted a degree of authority and of liberty which exceeds that enjoyed by the Government officials. Evidence of these abuses abound in the testimony given by various and diver e interests, to some of which reference is made in the page numbers given above, and it was of such frequency and so strongly corroborated that your committee cannot doubt that the greatest abuse prevails at the New York station in this respect

that your committee cannot doubt that the greatest abuse prevails at the New York station in this respect.

The arbitrary manner in which the Assistant Commissioner exercises the authority of the chief executive officer of the said station is displayed furthermore in his apparent disregard of the reported misdeeds of some of his subordinate officials in whom nothing can shake his confidence, apparently, and by the severity with which he administers rebukes to others for the smallest offences. In illustration of the last statement, your committee directs your attention to the lact that inspector Heary Molthan, Jr. was suspended, although the Commissioner extifies to his good record for years, upon the forced and equivocal charge by an Italian saloonkeeper, of whose veracity there was no evidence, whereas a messenger in the Commissioner's office, though rereatedly so intoxicated that he had to be taken home, and positively identified by persons from whom he had extorted money, was not punished in any way.

The same arbitrary and autocratic manner displayed by the Assistant Commissioner in other respects was shown to applicants in behalf of detained immigrants; some of these were rudely and currly dismissed with a refusal; others by some means in one case by protests) succeeded in attaining their object. In support of this a rerment, your committee requests that you will read in full. Another instance is shown, which is a letter to the Commissioner reporting a serious offence committee former exertifies to the Commissioner reporting a serious offence committee of Mr. Peter MoDonnell, agen; of the Another instance is snown, which is a letter to the Commissioner reporting a serious offence committed by Mr. Henry Heyns, the representative of Mr. Peter McDonnell, agent of the Old Dominion Line, which offence resulted in a great misjortune to certain immigrants. To this letter not even an acknowledgment was youchsafed.

"Your committee refers you to the case of Christos Placos, aged 28, who arrived per steamship Statendam, Nov. 18, 1899, was excluded by the board on the 16th, reëxcluded on the 18th, and was sent to the steamship to be deported on the last-named date. One George Zacharias, a cousin of said immigrant, paid money repeatedly to Thomas Burks, a clerk in the executive office, to secure the recall of the immigrant from the steamship. This order was given by telephone and subsequently ratified in writing. The immigrant was held at the Barge Office for a week after his return from the ship, during which time gifts of flowers and plants were taken by one George Vinezello to the residence of the Assistant Commissioner, who personally received them at the door, and some adroit maneguring was done whereby the compatriots of the immigrant were induced to pay \$30 for an appeal, which was never forwarded, to the bureau at Washington, the immigrant being finally admitted on the 25th of November, at the dictate of the Assistant Commissioner, by the Board of Speedal Inquiry. "Rules and devices were numerous and apparently of daily construction, but appeared to be made only to be broken, the executive effice itself diaregarding them, and at times acting in dense ignorance of facts which it should have known. Some illustrations of this condition may be found herewith in exhibits. ALLEGED GIPTS TO M'SWEENEY.

AS TO CERTAIN OFFICIALS.

have known. Some illustrations of this condition may be found herewith in exhibits.

"One of the clerks in the executive office, Thomas Burke, appears to be reculiarly the object of the Assistant Commissioner's confidence, for Mr. Burke is the intermediary between the applicant for third hearings and the executive office, through which alone such requests can be granted, and thus enjoys a wide latitude in taking such cases to the Commissioner. He is positively identified by persons who paid him money for his assistance. This official sign conveys suggestions or ally to the Board of Special Inquiry as to the views of the executive office, which again affords him opportunity for that species of thrift to which he is apparently addicted.

"Another official connected with the executive office is the Treasurer, Lawrence P. Lee, whose method of administering the duties of his official position your committee endeavored to investigate, with the result that it was practically a failure, since Mr. Lee apparently has no conception of the rudiments of bookkeeting, and while your committee has no reason to doubt his entire bonesty, it is forced to the conclusion that even he knows very little, if anything, about the status of the various accounts professedly kept by him, and it therefore repeats its recommendation made by letter to the bureau, that his memorandum books be examined by an accountant with a view to assentaning whether the sums received and disbursed by him have been properly applied.

"The next official for consideration is the socialled legal adviser. Inspector Lorenzo Ulio, whose position is very much of a sinecure, so far as your committee is able to learn, though from time to time he has avaiduously discouraged and frustrated the attempts of the contract labor inspectors to utilize the evidence carefully obtained by them for the purpose of instituting suits against contractors for the recovery of the penalty prescribed by law, and of lat has exhibited unwonted activity in aiding the executive office witho

WITNESSES FRIGHTENED.

Labor laws.

WITNESSES FRIGHTENED.

"Your committee finds, moreover, since its sitting, that assiduous efforts have been made by some of the officials who are especially subservient to the Assistant Commissioner, to deter timid witnesses from giving testimony, one of them alleging that the committee was simply having a good time at the expense of the Government; that its efforts would amount to nothing, and citing in support of these views the presence at the Barge Office of Assistant Secretary Taylor, and his apparently intimate relations with Assistant Commissioner McSweeney.

"It is with much reluctance that your committee refers to this matter, and it does not do so for the purpose of criticising the action of the Assistant Secretary, but it is compelled by its experience to state that the said action operated as a deterrent to witnesses who otherwise would have testified freely. Upon this point your committee can state with confidence, from its own observation and experience, that the New York agents of the steamship companies were among those deterred, some of them declining positively to state under oath the facts that they had related informally to your committee, and intimating that it would be impolitic on their part to incur the ill will of an official who, in their judgment, would retain his position at the New York station.

"Another abuse that exists to which your committee desires to call your attention is the power possessed by the messengers to the Boards of Special Inquiry to advance hearings of cases or delay them as they may choose. This power has resulted, as might be supposed, in the continual offering of money by person, who desire to secure a prompt hearing, and that such offers are not always refused is shown by the testimony of certain witnesses who actually paid the messengers for the abovementioned purpose.

"The information secured in this investigation with relation to the privilege holders."

er they desire to do so or not, and that no price lists have been kept posted in the Barge Office as required in the contract of the said privilege holder.

"Certain testimony was offered also to show that Inspector Arbeely had, with questionable propriety, secured advertisements from the steamship companies for a paper in which he was supposed by them to be interested, and that Inspector Samuel M. Marks had borrowed money from the representative of a charitable society interested in securing the landing of immigrants, and attempted to do likewise from the agent of the Florio Steamship Line."

ship Line."

SECRETARY GAGE OVERBULED.

A conspicuous case taken up by the committee was that of the admission of Luigi Graziano, who had been ordered deported by the Secretary of the Treasury last December, but who was landed nevertheless. Graziano, an immigrant, arrived at New York on the steamship Kalser Wilhelm II. Dec. 15, and after refusal to admit on bond and an order for deportation, was landed Dec. 23 by a Board of Special Inquiry, of which Assistant Immigrant Inspector Henry Molthan, Jr., was the chairman. The knowledge of this landing reached Secretary Gage and he ordered an investigation. This investigation led to the inquiry into the Barge Office methods. The committee reports that it believes from the testimony that Commissioner Fitchie desired the landing of Graziano, and that either he or McSweeney must have known of the landing of the immigrant Dec. 23. The committee also says that when Commissioner Fitchie learned that the Department at Washington was informed of Graziano's landing McSweeney tried to shift the responsibility upon the Board of Special Inquiry, and that McSweeney determined to secure evidence which would convict Molthan and that McSweeney determined to secure evidence which would convict Molthan of taking a bribe in the case after trying in vain to induce him to resign. The committee places the responsibility for the improper landing of the immigrant with the so-called executive office at the New York immigrant station, and says that if any money was used to effect Graziano's landing, it was not paid to Inspector Molthan and that he was therefore improperly suspended. It recommends that he be restored to his duties without prejudice.

Increase of the Barge Office Force. SECRETARY GAGE OVERRULED.

Increase of the Barge Office Force.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Barge Office force in New York was permanently increased to-day by the appointment of five new imm grant inspectors under the civil service as follows: Samuel E. Appler and Clarence A. Thompson of New York: J. H. Sargent of New Whatcomb, Wash.: Herbert Saxton and E. W. Willard of Washington, D. C. These officers will receive \$5 a day from the date of taking oath.

MAGISTRATE POOL THREATENED

For the Stand He Has Taken Against Greek

Pedlers-Wants Them All Deported. It has been the custom of the City Magis trates sitting in the Centre Street police court to discharge all Greek pushcart pediers arraigned for violating various city ordinances, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, the law being so framed that the prisoners should be taken before the Mayor.

Magistrate Pool has got around the difficulty by changing the charge to disorderly conduct. He has lately fined several old offenders from \$2 to \$10 each. Three Grocks were arraigned in the court yesterday morning charged with having obstructed Barclay street with rush-carts. When the Magistrate read the complaint he began in a loud voice to denounce Greeas in general and the Grock pedlers in particular.

Yesterday I received a postal card calling me names for the stand I have taken in this matter and ending with threats, he said. The writer was too low and mean to sign his name. I want to say right now that this business should be stopped. These fellows have no business here. They are a nuisance. The only way to suppress them is to send them all back to Greece. Deport them, that is what I say. The only way to preserve this glorious Republic which we have fought for and many died for is to keep these Greeks out of the country, for they are a menace to the welfare of our country. Let the Government take immediate measures to have them sent back." by changing the charge to disorderly conduct.

HELD FOR THE GOULD ROBBERY. Blair Is Suspected of Stealing \$5,000 Worth of Jewelry.

Charles W. Blair, who was arrested by Central Office detectives on suspicion of stealing about \$5,000 worth of jewelry from the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, in the Carlton Hotel, London, was arraigned in the Centre street police court yesterday. He was charged with having brought property which he knew had been stolen into this State. Magistrate Pool held Blair in \$6,000 bail for examination on Thanday. trate Pool heid Blar in \$0,000 ban for examina-tion on Tuesday. Charles D. Shrady, a stepbrother of Mrs. Gould, was in court and identified a quantity of the jeweiry as the property of Mrs. Gould In all about \$7,000 worth has been recovered. Blair had nothing to say.

WOMEN HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH. Two Taken to a Hospital After the Church

Lane Collision. Abram J. Hoag of 657 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, the motorman of the Franklin avenue trolley car which collided with the Marcy avenue oar at Coney Island avenue and Church lane early yesterday morning, was arraigned lane early yesterday merning, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Flatbush police court yesterday afternoon. He said that he had only been employed on the road a week. He was held for further examination on Thursday. The persons most seriously injured in the accident were Miss Pauline Rice, 35 years old, of 62 Cook street, and Miss Mary House, 28 years old, of 178 Albany avenue, Brooklyn, who were taken to the Kings County Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

A MUCH-ROBBED OFFICE.

Thieves Break Into a Prudential Insurance Company Safe in Long Island City.

Another robbery was committed in the branch office of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at 85 Borden avenue, Long Island City, on Thursday night. The office is situated on the Thursday night. The office is situated on the second floor of the New York Land and Warehouse Company's building. The thieves opened the street door of the building with a duplicate key and forced the small safe. They got \$67 in money.

On the night of Jan. 11, while Henry Athing, the cashler, was working alone in this office, two men robbed him of \$800. Athing was subsequently convicted of stealing premiums.

MR. MORSE'S JEWELS FOUND.

Bag Containing Them Picked Up in the Street

by an Honest Milkman. The alligator bag containing \$3,000 worth of fewels belonging to Lyman D. Morse which was lost from the coach conveying Mr. Morse and lost from the coach conveying Mr. Morse and his family from their home at 188 Hancock street. Brooklyn to the Flatbush avenue station on Thursday, has beenfound with the contents intact. The bag was picked up in Gates avenue, near Bedford, by William Gilbert of 200 Eleecker street, the driver of a milk wagon, shortly after Mr. Morse's coach had passed that place. Gilbert surrendered it to Mr. Morse's agent as soon as he saw the advertisement in the paper. He will receive a reward.

TAX RATE ABOUT 2.38.

President Feitner Says It Will Be Ten Points

Lower Than Last Year. President Feitner of the Tax Department said esterday that the tax rate in Manhattan this year will be about 2.38, or ten points less than last year. The Charter makes it mandatory for the Municipal Assembly to meet on the first Monday in July in order to pass on the tax levy, and many Aldermen and Councilmen have given up all idea of going to Kansas City in order to do their duty.

Pays the Alimony and Keeps Out of Jail. Frederick W. Wilcox, President of the Wilcox Paper Box Manufacturing Company, was adjudged in contempt of court by Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brocklan on Wednesday for failing to pay alimony to his wife. The arrears of alimony amounted to \$4,500. He appeared in court yesterday and purged himself of con-tempt by paying the full amount.

Lieut. Higgins Resigns from the Ninth. Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment has received the resignation of Second Lieut, William

F. J. Biggins of Company I. Lieut Higgins gives as his reason for resigning the pressure of business. He served with the New York vol-unteers in the Spanish-American War.

Break on the Erie Canal.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 30.-The aqueduot that carries the Erie Canal over the Canajoharie Creek at Canajoharie gave way last right under the heavy load. The water has been drawn from the level and repairs are being made. Traffic will be delayed several days.

Oscar E A. Weissner, a manufacturer of brass bedsteads, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. His liabilities are \$371,-196.75, His assets, he says, amount to \$364,200.

BIG TREASURY SURPLUS

THE BALANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR EXCEEDS \$80,000,000

Is Just Double Secretary Gage's Estimate in His Last Message to Congress-The Surplus for June the Largest of Any Month

for Years - The Government Receipts. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Treasury surplus for the fiscal year ending to-night will be over \$50,000,000, which is just double Secretary Gage's estimate in his last message to Congress. The exact figures will be made up on Monday, when to-day's returns are received. According to the daily statement to-day the surplus was \$78.613.848, and the day's receipts will make the total over \$80,000,000. The surplus for 1890 was \$85,040,271, and began to fall off greatly until a deficit came for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The first fiscal year of which this administration had half the charge was that ending June 30, 1897, when the deficit was kept down to \$18.000,000, notwithstanding the Dingley law had not gone into effect. Had it not been for the war with Spain it is almost certain the year 1898 would have shown a surplus instead of the deficit of \$38.047,247, which was made during the last three months of that year. For 1899 the deficit was \$89,111,559, with all the burden of the war with Spain during the first six months of that year. Each month the surplus continued to grow, that for June being about \$17,000,000, and is the largest surplus for any month of any year for a long way back. Up to to-day the total receipts this month have been \$48,864,231, with another day's to come The expenditures have aggregated \$33,585,000. From customs this month the receipts will be about \$20,000,000, and from internal revenues, \$28,000,000. Miscellaneous receipts were about as usual.

The receipts for the year have be \$566.417.347. and expenditures. \$487.803.408. The War Department has spent \$134.653, USO. and the Navy, \$56,089.149. The receipts from customs have been \$233.491,138, an increase of about \$17,500,000; internal revenue. \$249,-212.638, an increase of about \$22,500,000. Miscellaneous, \$38,713,570. It is estimated that the Treasury will have about \$420 000,000 of gold coin and gold bullion, or, in the words of an official of the Treasury, "more gold than is gathered under one single control anywhere else in the world." In this sum is included the gold reserve of \$150,000,000 and \$227,797,179, against which certificates have been issued and \$70.673.242 in free gold.

THINKS HE RETIRED TOO SOON. A Retired Chief Boatswain Presents Himself as a Volunteer for Active Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 30 - Henry Thompson, & retired chief boatswain's mate, presented himself at the Department this morning as a volunteer for active duty on the Asiatic station. He entered the naval service in 1860, and served continuously therein until June 7, 1899, when he was retired under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1899. He is a typical old-time sailor; has been a petty officer from coxswain to chief boatswain's mate for years; served during the War of the Rebellion; was in the expedition which went to Panama under command of Commander B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., in 1885, and served through the Spanish-American War. His only regret appears to to be that he retired too soon and deprived himself of the possible opportunity of once more fighting for his country. His actual naval service aggregate thirty-one years, but counting double time for his service during the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American War, he retired with an average service of overthirty-seven years. He has seen service in every quarter of the globe and on a number of the old-time vessels of the navy, and from appearances might be fit for active duty for ten more years. was retired under the provisions of the acs

FOR FIVE BATTLESHIPS. Call for Bids for Those Authorized by the Pres-

ent Congress. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Navy Department to-day issued a circular calling for bids for the battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia, authorized by the act of March & 1899, and the battleships Virginia and Rhode 1899, and the battleships Virginia and Rhode Island, authorized by the act of June 7, 1902. The three first named are to have superposed turrets and the others ordinary turrets. The call for bids will be advertised for sixty days from Sept. 1, and the general plans may be examined at the Navy Department from Sept. 15. The plans are to be supplied to the prospective bidders on application on Oct. 15, and the bids will be opened on Nov. 15.

Commander Delehanty Retired. WASHINGTON, June 30.-Commander Daniel Delehanty has been placed on the retired list of the navy from yesterday's date on his own application. This action of the Navy Depariment will permit Commander Delehanty to pariment will permit Commander Delehanty to remain on duty as Governor of the Saliors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island. The ap-lication of Commander Delehanty for retirements grew out of the intention of the Navy Department to send him to sea. This became known to Commander Delehanty and he applied for retirement, but the list of applicants for voluntary retirement was full. The Department recently issued orders revoking his leave from June 30 and ordering him to Manila. Since that order was issued Commander Delehanty renewed his application for retirement, and a vacancy occurring he has been retired accordingly.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, June 30. - These naval orders have

been tasued:

been issued:

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, from the Naval Training Station at San Fransisco to Naval Station at Honolulu.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, sick leave granted for three months.

Commander D. Delehanty, retired from June 29.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station: Ensign W. R. Sexton from the Princeton to the Quirts: Naval Cadet F. O. Branch from the Isla de Luzon to the Naval Hospital. Cavitte: Ensign W. H. Reynolds from the Isla de Cuba to the Brooklyn; Ensign L. Poor, from the Irls to the Brooklyn; Surgeon O. fl. Norton, from the Monadneck and with marines to Taku: Ensign M. H. Brown, from the Brooklyn te the Monadonock, temporary: Assistant Paymaster S. Rhodes, from the Cavité Station to the Nanshang: Commander E. K. Moore, from the Cavité Station to the Helena: Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penross, from the Cavité Station to Washington.

Presidential Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 30. - The following Presidential postmasters were appointed to-day: Jacksonville, Ala., Dora Crook; Seaford, Del., Jessie T. Sharpe; Bement, Ill., Horace Halden-Jessie T. Sharpe; Bement, Ill., Horace Haldenman; Cambridge, Ill., Swan J. Chilberg; New
Sharon, Ia., Ross A. Nicholson; Pontiac, Mich.,
Herman A. Wyckoff; Ashgrove, Mo., James R.
Dyer; Pattonsburg, Mo., Henry L. Eade; Faye
etteville, N. Y., Arthur C. Agan; Whitestone, N.
Y., George W. Belton; Mandan, N. D.,
Richard H. Smith; Kent, Obio, Walter J. Raley;
Harover, Pa., Edwin G. Eckert; Newville, Pa.
James T. Dunfee; River Point, R. J., Edward
W. Jones; Mount Vernon, Wash., George E.
Hartsorn.

Supreme Court Organized in Porte Rico. WASHINGTON, June 30 -A telegram to the State Department from Gov. Allen, dated San Juan, Porto Rico, June 30, announces that the Supreme Court was organized to-day. The Justices, in their robes, took oath in open court in presence of the Governor, the Secretary, promient lawyers and others. The Marshai qualified and the court was pronounced ready to proceed with its business.

Collector of Customs at Porto Rico WASHINGTON, June 30 .- George W. Whitehead has been appointed Collector of Customs at Porto Rico. Mr Whitehead has been a special agent of the Treasury Department and recently returned from Porto Rico, where he went to look into the customs requirements of the island.

Social Club for Publishers and Bookmakers. ALBANY, June 30 .- Articles of incorporation of the Book Builders, with principal office in New York city, were filed with the Secretary of New York city, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It is proposed to maintain a social club for members of the publishing, books making and allied trades. The directors are Frederick H. Hitchook, Joel T. Hoadley, Wil-liam H. Patten, William A. Nosworthy and Temple Scott of New York city. Albert Smith of New Rochelle, and Henry A. Thompson of Montclair, N. J.

Fatally Hurt by Carrying a Banner.

James J. Sammons, 36 years old, of 233 Bay street, Jersey City, died in the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received at an outing of the Sammons Association to College Point last Tue-day. Mr. Sammons was standard bearer of the association and took an active part in the games. He complained of internal pains on the way home, but was able to attend to business on Wednesday and Thursday at all saloon, 328 Henderson street. On Friday